SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not etherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

#UNDAY only 3.00 1.56 40 CANADIAN RATES. DAILY & SUNDAY 310.00 \$3.00 \$1.00 DAILY only 8.00 4.00 71 SUNDAY only 5.00 2.50 50 FOREIGN RATES.	Subscriptions by	Mail,	Postpale	1.
DAILY & SUNDAY \$10.00 \$8.00 \$1.00 DAILY only . 8.00 4.00 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 40 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 40 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 40 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 40 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 40 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 40 71 \$10.00 \$1.50 \$1.00 DAILY only . 8.00 4.00 71 \$10.00 \$1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
DAILY only	DAILY A SUNDAY			\$1,00
### EVENING SUN, Per Month	DAILY only	8.00	4.00	.70
DAILY & SUNDAY \$10.00 \$3.00 \$1.00 DAILY only \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 SUNDAY only \$5.00 \$2.00 \$0.00 SUNDAY only \$1.00 \$12.00 \$2.20 DAILY only \$1.00 \$12.00 \$2.20 DAILY only \$1.00 \$0.00 \$1.50 SUNDAY only \$1.00 \$1.00 \$1.00 SUNDAY only \$1.00 \$1.00 SUNDAY only \$1.00 SUN	BUNDAY only	3.00	1.50	.49
DAILY only 8.00 4.06 72 SUNDAY only 5.00 2.50 50 SUNDAY only 5.00 2.50 50 DAILY & SUNDAY 824.00 \$12.00 \$2.22 DAILY only 18.00 9.00 1.50 BUNDAY only 9.00 4.50 77 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 80.30 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 6.00 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 6.00 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 6.00	CANADIAN	RATE	A.	
SUNDAY only 5.00 2.80 50 FOREIGN RATES. DAILY & SUNDAY 52.00 \$12.00 \$2.20 DAILY only 18.00 5.00 1.50 BUNDAY only 5.00 4.50 73 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 50.30 THE EVENING SUN, Per Vest 6.00 THE EVENING SUN, For Vest 6.00 THE EVENING SUN, For Vest 6.00 THE EVENING SUN, For Vest 6.00	DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10,00	\$3.00	\$1.00
FOREIGN RATES. DAILT & SUNDAY . \$24.00 \$12.00 \$2.2: DAILY only . 18.00 8.00 1.5: BUNDAY only . 9.00 4.50 7: THE EVENING SUN, Per Month . \$0.5: THE EVENING SUN, Per Year . 6.0: THE EVENING SUN (Foreign) Per Mo. 1.5:				.75
DAILY & SUNDAY . \$24.00 \$12.00 \$2.20 DAILY only . 18.00 8.00 1.50 BUNDAY only . 9.00 4.50 .70 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month . \$6.50 THE EVENING SUN, Per Year . 6.00 THE EVENING SUN (Foreign) Per Mo. 1.50	SUNDAY only	5.00	2.50	
DAILY only 18.00 0.00 1.50 BUNDAY only 5.00 4.50 7.50 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 50.50 THE EVENING SUN, Per Vest 6.00 THE EVENING SUN (Foreign) Per Mo. 1.50	FOREIGN	RATES		Arrest Santi
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 50.30 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month 50.30 THE EVENING SUN, Per Year 6.00 THE EVENING SUN(Foreign) Per Mo. 1.50	DAILY & SUNDAY	824.00		
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month \$6.50 THE EVENING SUN, Per Vest 6.60 THE EVENING SUN(Foreign), Per Mo. 1.50	DAILY only	. 18,00	9.00	
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign) Per Mo. 1.50	BUNDAY only	9,00	4,50	,10
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign) Per Mo. 1.50	THE BURNING BUY	Dec M	on the	50.50
THE EVENING SUN(Foreign), Fer Mo. 2.50	THE EVENING SUN	Par V	ear.	6.00
The state of the s	THE EVENING SUNO	Foreig:). Per M	0. 1.50
All checks, money orders, &c., to be		110000000000000000000000000000000000000		
made payable to THE SUN.	All checks, money	order	B, &C.,	to be

Published daily, including Sunday, by the un Printing and Publishing Association, 50 Nassau st., Borough of Manhatan, N. Y. resident, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau st.; itce-President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, t. H. Titherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, il of 150 Nassau street.

Lendon office, 40-43 Fleet street.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, of
Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Munsey Building.

Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 305 Washington street.

our friends who favor us with manua and illustrations for publication wis we rejected articles returned they must cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Speed Up .he Revenue Bill!

Secretary McApoo urges the Senate. as THE SUN has been urging it, to make haste with the revenue measure. Warning the Senate that failure to finish the work promptly will "disorganise and endanger the national unless the Trensury has time enough to prepare itself and the public for the collection of the taxes that will be due under the new measure, the Government cannot get those revenues in time to pay its war bills.

But the plain English of what Secretary McApoo also means is that Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee of the House has done about as much as any mortal man could do to "disorganize and endanger the national finances." Aside from the havoe which Kitchin's measure, if uncorrected, can work ultimately with the very fountainbeads of all revenues, public and private, even now it threatens this Fourth Liberty Loan.

There are not merely thousands of interests that do not know what they can do for the Liberty Loan, because they do not know what the Kitchin taxes are going to do to them; there are tens of thousands of individuals In the same predicament. It is not the income tax itself which dismays them; everybody has expected to pay a heavily increased income tax. It is not the surtaxes, if they are to be anything in reason. It is the doubt of such interests as to whether when they pay their other Kitchin taxes they will have any funds left; whether, in fact, they will be able to take care of the needs of their business. It is the fear of such indibutcher and grocer.

lectors may prepare for their work. The Senate needs to give as clear an Liberty Loan.

Speed up the revenue bill!

Still Harping of "Our Colonies."

The spectacled Herr Doktor Sour. who somehow is reminiscently suggestive of the unlamented Dennsung, seems to be still suffering from certein ballucinations regarding "possessions" which Germany does not tude, for every one makes mistakes. possess. He is still harping on the restoration of "our colonies." Furthermore, he is obviously laboring under delusions as to who will use the imperative mood in arranging the terms under which Germany may again be admitted to civilized society after her present berserker rage spree is over and she has been made impotent for further runnings amuck.

In a recent lecture in Munich the Herr Doktor informed his hearers, among whom was King LEOPOLD of Bayaria, as well as the world at large, that the Imperial German Government "adheres firmly" to its "demand" for the return of the African and South Sea possessions. Moreover, he assures us, the Imperial German Government "demands" a fresh partition of Africa "to consolidate

Germany's scattered possessions." No doubt the Munich audience, ineluding the august potentate of Bavaria, applauded vociferously these stirring affirmations of the learned and no doubt excellent Herr Doktor. The only trouble is that it is the civilized world that will do the demanding and the Imperial German Government which will do the acquies-Ping at the conference which is to settle these little matters. And as the entire civilized world happens to be the enemy of the Imperial German Government, the chances that it will concentrate its united wisdom on arranging the map of Africa and the "scattered possessions" are really too remove to be worrny or the attention or either Dr. Soll or of any of his fellow Huns.

Australia, New Zealand, Japan and

nothing of Great Britain and France, come mere units. War cannot be fought are going to have a few remarks to make on that subject. All of these are interested parties and none of their interests coincides with Hun Germany at this time is certainly sigplans to establish submarine pirate lairs and "weltpolitik" conspiracy psychic state, it seems to follow that bases in the South or any other of the Seven Seas.

And as for Africa, really the fanas psychopathic studies than they thinly veiled. are in any other aspect. In view of hasheesh hallucinations may deaden the mind of the nation. Hun nerves to the thunder of Foch's in of the Hun back door on the south. If so, the Solf talk is explicable, Otherwise it resolves into just another of the many abysmal mysteries of Hun psychology.

Major-General Gorgas's Future. eral MERRITTE W. IRELAND of the entered the harbor of Pola and demeant that the country was to lose a short time before they made a darthe services of Major-General Gor- ing raid on the harbor of Trieste, gas, who reaches the retirement age to-day, there would be widespread ber of smaller craft. Both of these been a strong demand for his retention in the office he has so compe tently filled, and many will be disappointed because of the decision to displace him; yet it is plain that he by American and British vessels. The finances," he specifically explains that can be very useful in the post rumor has picked for him.

vention of disease. Wherever the viduals, but for whole populations, two enemy submarines." by the application of sound princilimited opportunities for the beneficent exercise of his constructive scientific attainments among our troops countries.

tablishment of the present army med- lied advance at the Skumbi. ical department was of the most difficult nature; his performance of it the Allies decided advantages in their highly creditable. All of the prob- present campaign in the Balkans. The lems have not yet been solved; there elimination of Durazzo as a naval stais much for his successor to do.

The Pacifist Reaction in Germany.

tlefield the situation can be retrieved long is greatly lessened. With the askeep on the other side of the door? by a death bed promise of amend- Austrian fleet forced into the protect viduals, whose incomes depend upon ment and repentance. The Bulgarian tion of the northern ports, the chief business returns, that they will not surrender may be regarded as an ad- source of supplies for the Austrian get their usual incomes either to put mission that the original authors of army in Albania is removed and the women has ordered semi-military uniinto bonds or even to pay their the policies have made grave miscomplete restoration to the Allies of of draft age favor the innovation begiven all men in every country. takes, and mistakes which they re- the western Balkan region will be ef- cause it will relieve them of suspicious Senate needs to hurry with the fused utterly to acknowledge at the revenue measure, so that the tax col- time when pointed out to them in the clearest language. In Germany itself books and pamphlets are now appearindication as possible to the public as ing in which arguments for peace are to what the taxpayer is going to be up dangled before the people as part against, so that he may estimate, or and parcel of the whole system of at least guess, what he can do for the procedure. One of these eleventh hour repentances has received wide attention, for it comes from a professor in one of the universities. The tone of a small book by HINRICHSEN. a young exponent of the psychology of the belligerent nations, is one of regret: something has been done amiss for which it is impossible not to be sorry, a most reasonable attibut regret is also felt because you have been found out, a totally differ-

ent proposition. One of the favorite tenets of German propaganda is that there is hope in discussion. Discussion by university professors in philosophic language is one sign that a remarkable change has come over public opinion in Germany and Austria. It is an official device which makes it much easier for the Government to follow the lines indicated by current events. The curtain has been lifted from secret motives. In this way Dr. HINRICHSEN attempts to form from a psychological point of view an estimate of the dominating ideas of the German nation.

A limited number of ideas held and seeking expression in different groups of the people were the primary causes of war. In the collective mind an infectious war psychosis or monomania began to grow. The Germans believed that they were driven by collective sentiment and drifted helplessly along until the undercurrent of thought was turned in another channel. To the professor the basic fact is that nations are subject to psychological epidemics. Under this influence the nation shows "the giant hysterical reaction," and in this reaction the suggestions in accord with the underlying feelings of the community are accepted:

"The war sentiment may reach great rest of the world for the more con- | beights. Sentiment has been a great wenient "consolidation" of Germany's driving power. Suggestion and the psychical infection have been at work, and the classes have been widely affected. When dealing with this feeling appointment of cadets; two cadets only extreme factors which appeal to instead of one were to be sent from fundamental instincts are of real im- each Congress district and Territhe United States of America, to say portance. Men lose themselves and be- tory, four from each State at large. TAPPAN, October 4.

with weapons alone; propaganda is necessary."

The publication of such views in nificant. If war is an infectious for appointments from the National pence may be equally a manifestation of mental suggestion. The inference is not stated in the book, but tastic reverles of Dr. Solf on this in view of the political and military subject are rather more interesting situation the peace suggestion is very

service each year.

even this number. The War De-

the shortening of the course the

nated and the time will be devoted

entirely to subjects specifically mili-

is, too, an inspiration to excellence

Buying Liberty Bonds.

They constitute the 1.840,000 su-

preme reasons why Americans, men

and women, who have not been sent

overseas should buy Liberty bonds,

not to the limit of their convenience,

not to the extent an easy adjustment

Were there not another argument

to be advanced in support of the

purchase of Liberty bonds, these

1.840,000 splendid American soldiers,

themselves require of us the essential

And the worst fate that can be

Well, AL, how does it seem when the

A shell and fuse factory in Bloom-

glances and questions from stran-

gers; women workers favor the uni-

forms because they are designed to

Illustrator Bainnspather found :

of optimism. It has been noted, also,

fighting front has equally promoted

optimism in London, Paris and Rome,

named capitals have not yet accus

tomed themselves to admitting the

Americans.

cialist.

Bonds for bombs!

good done to them by the visiting

Without disparagement of HINDEN

BURG and LUDENDORFF in their respec-

tive posts of responsibility, neverthe-

less the indispensable man of rank in

the German army to-day continues to

be General von BORHN, the retreat spe

A CUP OF MILK.

Not for a Nickel, Said She, Unles

You Take It Hot.

About a month ago I read an artic

ten cents was the only price.

NEW Your, October 4.

What Everybody Knows but Kitchin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 15

make, because if the next Congress is

NEW YORK, October 4. M. T. R.

The Lyceums of New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir

Spring street, was opened in the early

Walleck's Theatre. JOHN HARRIDY.

It was afterward known as

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT.

W. W. CARTER.

politics with TUMULTY

ity to buy.

money.

soldiers.

decessors in the service.

ably equipped for his duties.

have been sent overseas to date"

The publication of such a persua what the Imperial Government of sive argument in Germany is cer-Germany will be when the Allies get tainly first hand evidence of an inthrough with it, Dr. Sonr's chatter ternal change which will probably about its "firmly insisting" and its soon be seen in other directions. It "demanding" this, that and the other is one more sign that the war epicuts close to the borders of the pa- demic in Germany is subsiding and thetic. Perhaps indulgence in such that a peace epidemic is invading purely cultural studies will be elimi-

guns on the west and the smashing The Allied Naval Successes in the tary. The training will be intensive, Adriatic.

By the destruction of their base at Durazzo the Austrians have suffered another severe blow to their boasted naval prestige in the Adriatic. Two of their other strong naval stations, Trieste and Pola, have been success If the nomination of Major-Gen- fully attacked. The Italians recently Medical Corps as Surgeon-General stroyed two Austrian dreadnoughts; sinking three battleships and a numregret and complaint. But General ports were so strongly mined and Gorgas is now in Europe, and it is fortified that they were considered reported that he will stay there as safe from attack; the entrance in our medical representative in the In- each case was effected by small. termified War Council. There has swift vessels that, after achieving the purpose of the raid, made their es cape uninjured.

In the attack upon the base at Durazzo the Italians were assisted Military Affairs yesterday that: report from Rome says that the attacking warships entirely destroyed General Gorgas's reputation rests the fortifications and depots containon his remarkable achievements in ing material for the Austrian army eliminating unwholesome conditions in Albania, and torpedoed and sank from areas that had achieved the the enemy destroyers, a transport and reputation of pest holes. His work some light craft. The Italian Adhas been conspicuously in the pre- miralty also announces: "American submarine chasers, escorting the wargood to be won not merely for indi- ships bombarding Durazzo, destroyed

From the time of their advance ples of sanitation is understood, his into northern Aibania the Austrians triumphs are known and his fame have endeavored to make Durazzo will endure. Not only during the the strong point of their occupation. war, but after it, there will be un- The harbor is one of the best of the Albanian const and was considered capable of being converted into an almost impregnable naval base. The in foreign lands, and for profitable town itself was made the principal cooperation between him and the au- depot of supplies for the forces opthorities of other nations for the erating in the interior. It was the welfare of the inhabitants of those ability of the Austrians to reenforce their armies through this port that General Gorgas's work in the es- enabled them to halt the recent Al-

The success of this attack will give tion gives security to the Allied control of the Strait of Otranto and the southern Adriatic. The menace of an Austrian naval attack upon the the Democratic President of the Germans seem to imagine that transport service of the Allies from United States in an atmosphere of when-disaster is possible on the bat- Italy to the Albanian port of Av- adjourned fected with less difficulty.

Shortening the Course at West Point

The course at the Military Acad- in loveliness. emy, shortened at times in previous wars from four to three years, will now be reduced by order of the War visit to the American front a promote Department to one year. The graduation exercises this year, to be held that the visit of the Americans to the in November, will send the two upper classes from the Academy directly and perhaps in Sofia and possibly in into the field, an opportunity for ac- Constantinopie. although the latter tual war service which has seldom come to the cadet before in West Point's history.

In the civil war the class of 1861 numbering forty-five members, left in May of that year, and the class of 1862, with thirty-four members left in June. In 1809 and 1901 dur ing our trouble in the Philippines the graduation exercises were in February instead of June. Last year 201 cadets were graduated, the class of 1918 being sent into service almost a year in advance of its sched uled time. This, however, did not materially decrease the number of cadets; for the second and third classes were both strong in number and the new class was the larges that ever entered the Academy.

In order that the attendance may still be kept up to the capacity of the said that the company would sell a institution it is the intention of the smaller glass for five cents; before that War Department to fill immediately the vacancies made by the graduation of the two classes. The appointments will be made, as in the past by the Representatives, the Kenator and through other prescribed chan nels.' The purpose, though, is to ob tain the appointement of youths at it could not be served that way. least 18 years of age, and the entrance examinations will be held at an early date so that the newly quallfied cadets may be ready to begin their work at West Point Novem

ber 1. In discussing these changes at the Military Academy General MARCH the defeat of the woman suffrage bill in said that the purpose was to utilize the Senate results in the elimination of "this valuable and expensive plant to the Hon. Claude Kitchin it will be sacrifice the women can well afford to the limit during the period of the war." This is in reality the continu- Republican there will be little trouble ation of the purpose of the measure in getting their measure through passed in April, 1916, for increasing the usefulness of the institution Provision was at that time made for a modification of the method of the

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. and eighty from the United States at large, twenty of whom were to be Certain Preliminary Requirements of recommended by the President as

Its Formation.

honor graduates from military insti-To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The project of a league of nations is fatutions. Provisions were also made Guard and the Regular Army. It thered by great men, such as President in which he states that the "cost plus was planned that the corps of cadets Wilson, Viscount Grey, Lord Bryce and 10 per cent." basis on which the Govwould thus be increased from 630, other well known statesmen. Being the its size at that time, to 1,200 or expression of lofty idealism, it has met 1,300, and that between 200 and 300 in democratic countries with a widecadets would be brought into active spread and hearty acceptance. The purposes and aims would be:

First, to prevent war, threatening The present plan will increase ruin civilization by the immensity of its horrors and waste on account of the lar with the "cost plus 10 per cent." partment expects that West Point capid perfection of all instruments of will furnish to the army at least warfare, and to abolish destruction of 1,000 well trained officers a year for life and national wealth; the duration of the war. Through

Secondly, to settle international discode of international laws and rules made by the collective efforts of all partners of the league: Thirdly, to effect a universal, real,

military and naval disarmament to curb as will also be the instruction; the burdensome expenses for costly future work will be harder for the cadets as well as the instructors. The caenable all nations to pay off their nadets will have the unusual advantional debts: tage of practical instruction in the Fourthly, to create a friendly internamost modern methods of warfare

tional cooperation in all labors directed to raise the economical, social and pofrom the men who have had actual litical standards of all units of the experience on the battlefield. There league. The unselfish aims of such a union are so ideal that many doubt that in the deeds of their immediate presuch a league is possible. The difficulties shead are great. The

experience of mankind and history The present plan is the result of teaches us that heretofore all dimutes the abnormal demand for thoroughly between nations have ultimately beer trained officers. Despite his fewer settled by the force of arms, that peac days at the Academy, Young America has followed every war and war has will meet this demand efficiently and followed peace. Nobody can deny it Human nature has not lost its ferocity but rather increased it, if we judge by the terrible crueitles perpetrated in this 1,840,000 Unanswerable Reasons for war. The passion for national unity and independence is the supreme instinct The War Department informed the and the supreme right of all free and members of the House Committee on oppressed nations, and use of force and war is accepted as the last resort to de fend or get national freedom and rights "A total of 1,840,000 American troops as it is done now. No nation can or will renounce that supreme right.

Apparently the obstacles are colossal but the benefits of a real union of nations would be so immense that a league of nations may be formed if the following preliminary essential conditions of league are established as the result of this world war:

1. German militarism, the real and of their incomes suggests, but to the great obstacle of a union of nations, ultimate possible limit of their capacmust be broken by a crushing defeat of the German armles.

2. All oppressed European nations and all non-Turkish races in the Ottoman Empire must be free and Inde-pendent nations. That condition demands the dismemberment of Austria whose exploits already have won for and Turkey.

3. All states must have constitutions them imperishable fame, would in based on really democratic principles. It is not a question of constitutional monand imperative support that finds its archy or republic. That decision may practical expression in immediate rebe taken by the respective nations. But sponse to the Government's call for the acceptance of democratic principles but still less could be believe them with wished for any non-buyer of Liberty bonds, or for any buyer of Liberty tofore, as an internal affair of each state bonds who does not buy the largest is not right, because on the real democnumber he can possibly buy, is that racy of the respective states depends the he may have to explain his conduct peace of the world. By making the acceptance of democratic principles oblito one of these 1,840,000 upstanding gatory for all nations no one shall have reason to object.

Don't we know that in many coun tries, on account of privileged classes Democratic candidate for Governor of the democratization of the government New York spends half an hour with would be slow or impossible without outside pressure from the existing democracies? That is the only way to make "the world safe for democracy." The world is not yet democratic, so autocracles must be replaced by democracies by the terms of the coming peace. The democratic principles to be

field, N. J., employing 12,000 men and cepted by all nations should be First, universal, equal, secret ballot is Secondly, woman suffrage is conceded.

Thirdly, parliamentary representation s to be based on the number of votes not districts. Fourthly, parliamentary responsibility make even the least lovely exceed of ministry will be enforced.

Fifthly, the declaration of war and making of peace is to be the right of the parliaments by four-fifths of the num-

Sixthly, the right to veto the declaration of war is conceded to the international tribunal at The Hague. All are to accept the judgment of the international court. In exceptional cases the tribunal at The Hague may recommend a reconsideration of the declaration of war by newly elected parliaments of the nations involved, promising non-inter ference. That would make a local war theoretically possible, but in practice very difficult on account of the influence

of woman suffrage, new elections and

Seventhly, open diplomacy, the publishing of all treaties between nations must be enforced. All nations must have access to and the freedom of the seas. If such preliminary conditions can be established as the result of this war, the formation and successful maintenance of a league of nations, based on international, military and naval force and mutual pledge and faith to obey international rules, may become a re-Dr. JULIUS HUPERT.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., October 4.

Do You Belleve This?

in your paper regarding the price of To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dur milk in Childs restaurants. The article ing the past few weeks I have devoted considerable time to the study of spiritualism, and it occurs to me that if pro toplasm is matter in a state of atomic I happened into one of the restaurants decomposition and corpuscular emanaecently for a quick bite, and asked for tion is the concomitant of the disasso a five cent glass of milk and a ten cent ciation of matter, it is entirely within glass was brought, the waitress stating the realm of possibility that the radiothey had no five cent glasses. I pointed active particles emitted assume definite to the bill saying "Milk per cup, five shapes and are thus subject to permacents," and was told that was bot milk nent seizure on the sensitive plate of I told her I wanted it cold, but she said the photographic camera. This, it seems to me, would explain, within the bounds As there are four good sized glasses of discovered scientific laws, the perto a quart, five cents a glass is all that plexing phenomena which confront the these restaurants should be allowed to investigator of spirit photography. Would like to know the views of your readers on this subject. E. S. FRAT. NEW YORK, October 4.

> What the U. S. A. Stands For. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the many new meanings for "U. S. A." seems to be "Unconditional Surrender Accepted." JAMES J. MOORE. NEW YORK, October 4.

A Mississippi Valley Problem for Uncle

From the Baxter Bulletin It will be hard on Uncle Sam's pocket ok if they take Dr. Jim Tipton, William Brixey and William Taylor of this place in the new draft. Dr. Jim has ten children, Mr. Brixey has fourteen and Mr. Taylor fifteen. The compensation the Taylor fifteen. The compensation the Government allows for dependent families would make a hole in its pocketbook.

THE COST PLUS SYSTEM.

Why the Contractor Does Not Want to Spend Too Much.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 notice in THE SUN a letter by "J. C. D. ernment is giving out many of its ship contracts wastes public money, as a "manufacturer naturally wants the article to cost as much as possible, for the greater the cost the more his 10 per

cent. profit comes to." "J. C. D." evidently cannot be familcontracts, as the tendency is absolutely opposite to that which he describes.

For argument's sake we will say that the Government estimates the cost of putes by a tribunal of arbitration and a destroyer as \$1,500,000, and gives the board of conciliation in accord with a contract on the "cost plus 19 per cent." basis. If the destroyer, when built, it found to have cost \$1,800,000, the ship ompany receives the total cost, which is no gain to them as the material i checked up piece by piece by navy officlais during the ship's construction, plus armaments and by such disarmament to 10 per cent. of the \$1,500,000, or \$180,-

> On the other hand, if the destroyer cost but \$1,300,000, the ship company eceives the cost plus 10 per cent. of the estimated cost (\$1,500,000), and fur thermore, the difference between the actual cost and the estimated cost (\$200,000) as a bonus. -

In other words, if the company builds the destroyer for \$1,800,000 its profits are \$180,000, but if it builds it for \$1, 00,000 the profits are \$330,000, or nearly wice as much. Therefore it is naturally to the build-

r's advantage to make the article cost as little as possible, for the more profit to him and less expense to the Government. "J. C. D." should become more fa

miliar with his facts before he makes any such rash statements as "wasting of public money." V. C. H. NEW YORK, October 4.

A MAN WHO WENT AND SAW. The Change in the Mind of an Artist Who Hated War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A oung man whom I have known from his childhood is serving in the camouflage section of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

An artist by profession and temperament, for the first two years of the war, while the United States was neutral, his attitude was that of utter repugnance to the horror of war, without topping to disentangle the merits of belligerents. He "did not want to see France suffer; he loved France; but neither did he want to see Germany crushed; he did not want to see any nation crushed."

His was the attitude of many decent people. He did not deny the stories of the Huns' atrocities; he could not, by all present independent nations and the belief of realization. Like most of all nations to be reconstructed and freed us, he was benumbed with horror and by the war must be one of the principal took refuge in a sort of mental denial of

Now he is serving in the army. From dislike of military discipline he has become its adherent. From artistic and humane shrinking from what war enhesitates to wish for the complete conquest of the Prussian power for evil. He is over there; he has seen and known. He is a more convincing witness for our cause than one who was at first inclined to military means to right the wrong.

Permit me to quote from a letter received from him this week, written before the September victories had come to cheer the Allies, wet after the Cha-

he dogged determination of despair among tion that I herewith submit. the French turn to the conviction of ulimate and comp was forced on the French and they have become the finest soldiers in the world. They have never fought for conquest, They wouldn't. They have never been revengeful. They have never been anything but generous in their interpretation of their cause and in their method of

They have refused to stoop to conquer, though that might have heiped to end things sooner. And now they begin to talk or victory! They were discouraged last spring and it is good to see the change. They have conducted themselves with so much finer spirit than the enemy that the enemy has been beaten at his

nideous examples of what a nation at war The German bugaboo frightened some for a time, but the French know its name now, and though it is furious at being discovered, like Rumpelstiltskin, it raves and dances without avail.

debt to them, the more because we can not thank them. We have to see to the world they were destroyed to build is preserved now and for the time to come.

"Let us highly resolve that they shall not have died in vain!" "We have to see to it that the world they were destroyed to build is preserved now and for the time to come." Thus Lincoln and my young American soldier.

The Fourth ilberty Loan is our present opportunity to fulfil the hope of this splendid France. It moved me on vacant lots fronting finished streets

Allow me to offer this letter, hoping trees to the city at this time. that it may help to urge others to send Americans like this one, and they too militarism that murders with the sword and poisons with the gas of lies.

MARION AMES TAGGART. PARADISE VALLEY, Pa., October 3.

In the Cold Gray Dawn of Life. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ah es, 'tis true-alas! 'tis true that in the cold gray dawn now life is just one Potsdam thing after another.

Worries of an Ozark Correspondent. Lead Hill correspondence Boone County Head-

It seems as if we will have to take and Hester Estes were married proved to About the time we pton. William be a faise plarm. About the time we of this place get a lot of items gathered up somebody comes along and says, "'Tain't so."

CORRUPT VOTE BILL **ACTS AS BOOMERANG**

New Legislation on Southern Congressmen.

Violation of Code by Demo- Republican Leader in Senate crats Exposed by Iowa Representative.

Special Despatch to THE SUN WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Republicans ith clubs hidden in their sleeves joined with the Democrats in the House today in passing the most recent corrupt act. The club will be kept up the mi-

brought out.

With the bill passed to-day-it has been passed by the Senate—it is made a Federal offence to "promise, offer or give or cause to be promised, offered or given any money or other thin value" to any one either to make other thing of vote or withhold his vote or to vote for against any candidate for Congress. penalty of \$1,000 or a year in jail or

G. O. P. to Turn Tables.

It is the intention of the Republicans when their present minority becomes a majority in Congress—and that is ex-pected—to make a few highly important amendments to the act. They intend to make it an offence to prevent a quali man or woman from casting his

The effect will be that many in the Southern delegation in Congress will be

For instance, in one district in Missiasippi the Representative is elected every two years by a vote of about 1,500 because about 250,000 negroes are in his district and practically only a sprinkling of white men. The many negroes who meet all of the educational tax and property qualifications for voters there thus far have been unable to cast votes because of the use of double barrelled shotguns to keep the

ote pure white.

The act was intended as a sort of slap at the Republican party, but Representa-tive Good (Iowa) turned things around quite a bit before the bill was acted on He began his speech by referring to letter he recently had printed in the Congressional Record written by the secretary of the Iowa Democratic Club to a postmistress in Mr. Good's district.

Letter In Accusation.

"The letter said in so many words: You owe us \$33 and you must pay." That was in violation of the criminal code, which imposes a fine of \$5,000 and mprisonment for one or two years o th for such an offence," said Mr. Good "That letter is in my possession.
is open to the Department of Justice bring criminal proceedings against the bunch of fellows in my State who are going up and down the State collecting 5 per cent. assessment against postmas ters and other public officials in violation of law for the Democratic committee. That letter states that that committee is turning over to the Democratic Na tionia Committee \$120,000 a year, and

o report is made anywhere.

"There have been no prosecutions for wholesale violations of the criminal code by this Administration.'

CITY WOOD FOR FUEL. Doomed Trees Might Warm Us This

Winter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ' Here is a copy of a letter I have sent to the Board of Estimate. As the fuel problem is of such public concern I believed Since my arrival in France I have seen you would be interested in the proposi-

HUGH E. MCLAUGHLIN.

DEAR Sir: As an auxiliary measure o provide fuel during the approaching winter I desire to point to a big supply of wood available to the community.

The city owns or has laid out on final lines many future streets and avenues in the outlying districts. Those thoring in the House. We have had the bound of the The city owns or has laid out on fina oughfares measure hundreds of miles in length and to a great extent are covered with trees, a large proportion of oughfares are built.

All those trees that must eventually own game.

All those trees that must eventually
It has taken a tremendous faith in be cleared away could now be removed norality to do this in the face of such cut and sold to the people for fuel by the city authorities.

Where title to the street has already been vested in the city, the condemned trees could be removed at once. Where title has not yet passed to the city, the The world already is a better place to properly owner's consent would be oblive in. If only those who made it better tainable, as the removal of the trees now could enjoy it! We are hopelessly in would lessen the cost of building the street later on and the subsequent assessment on affected property owners.

With the gradual shutting down of war, the city could turn its corps of unrevised. surveyors and engineers toward this work, as they are familiar with the plans of proposed thoroughfares, the adopted lines and grades, and they could quickly mark every tree to be saved or to be removed. I have also noticed innumerable trees

deeply to read in this letter of her and avenues which will be cut down awaking to hope, even to confidence as buildings go up. Their owners might benefit their property by giving such

The value of wood for fuel is great. to our allies of our abundance of wealth. Its price and scarcity last winter made We have given so much more in young the coal shortage even more damaging. Houses equipped with hot water heatcall to us from their ever advancing ers, air furnaces, ranges or stoves can line to send them on, on to the glorious be heated with wood when short of coal, end, to the end of the war and to the and in all cases a good supply of wood end of the tyrannous rule of despotic will insure the community warmth through the coming winter.

> HUGH E. MCLAUGHLIN, THE BRONK, September 30.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A Pinnish import organization for dry goods has recently been formed at Helsingfors. The object of the corporation dry goods.

Howard A. Treat, secretary to the commercial attaché at Melbourne, reports that negotiations have been completed for the sale of 2,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat to New Zenland at \$1.37 a bushe There is a marked shortage in New back a part of our wedding announcement Zealand in the paper supply covering prac-of last week. The report that Marier Gay tically all lines, and especially common print and book papers. This is compelling some publications to cease and curtailing many others.

comes along and says, "Tain't so.
won't be put out, anyhow, for we have coming current crop there will be a sailstwo more weddings to announce this week, factory one, despite the fact that there
and if these prove untrue it is not our have been heavy storms and that a part
of the crop was damaged.

has been notably ameliorated
cralized scarlatinous cruption
fosted, with a normal temper.

99.5 at day and 100 at night."

SENATE RESENTS M'ADOO TAX TALK

\$1,000 to Be Low Limit in New Levy.

G. O. P. PLANS CHANGES FARMERS ARE HARD HIT

Answers Criticism by Record of Work.

Special Despatch to THE ST WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. - The Senate Committee on Finance, working under high pressure and filled with resentment that their course of thoroughness and close attention to the \$8,000,000,000 tax nority sleeve until Congress shows a bill should have been charged as delay. Republican majority, when it will be made to-day a material change in the provisions governing returns of income tax payers. Hereafter, if the change is sustained by the Senate and accepted by the House, all married men living with their wives shall make income tax returns if their gross income exceeds \$2,000 and all unmarried men or married men not living with their wives shall make return if their gross income exceeds \$1,000. The bill as drafted by the House and the existing law took into

> ceeded figures given. The change proposed by the Senate will increase the number of income tax returns under the new law. It will encompass a vast class of earners in industry whose gross incomes exceed the \$1,000 or the \$2,000 exemption, but who by reason of numerous permissible de-ductions have not been forced to make any returns,

consideration only such prospective in-

come tak payers whose net returns ex-

Rural Districts Hit.

Farmers in particular will be hit by the new provision. It is the committees belief that a material increase in the gross amount of revenue return from the ncome tax can be effected if a broader requirement is written into the law and thereby a broader opportunity for scrutiny for returns is furnished the internal revenue bureau.

The committee is now enmeshed in the

most highly technical portion of the come tax law. It ploughed through the maze of technical paragraphs and wrote in scores of minor changes.

In addition to providing for the grow income to be the basis of the return for individuals, the committee also provided that fiduciaries shall be governed by the

same regulation and the fiduciary shall make return in accordance with the The change wrought yesterday in te gard to the deductions for amortization of the property of individuals under which the 25 per cent, maximum rate of allowance for depletion was removed for individuals was extended to day to cover

corporations in like fashion.

The provision affecting individuals with regard to the non-exemption of in terest on money borrowed for the pur-chase of non-taxable securities (except Liberty bonds) was extended to cov

Committee In Offended.

The committee made no announcement regard to suggestions of a speedu by Secretary of the treasury McAdoo. the Secretary's strictures had offender the committee members, including the chairman. They insist as individuals that under no circumstances could of the importance of the drafting of a revenue law be accomplished as hurry up job. Senator Simmons said that all the committee could accomplis in the way of expedition would be complished and volunteered no further word of comment on the Secretary s

Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republica quite the same tolerant light. for himself. Senator Lodge made the

tatement: "The Committee on Finance withou exception are as anxious to hasten Treasury, but we cannot perform impotwelve days, including two Sundays at four days spent on the suffrage resultion, which made committee meeting mpossible, so that we have only last We have been working very hard on it, but there are many questions of

"The representatives of the Treasury before the committee have a seperfecting amendments, some of mportance and so numerous there is one offered every few pages If the Treasury itself wishes to perfect the bill and feels that it requires for ther amendment it is not to be dered at that the committee is strongly of the opinion that it would be a demunicipal improvements owing to the the Senate undigested, unconsidered and "We shall do the very best we

The committee is sitting all day but the bill is an enormous one puts an amount of taxation on country such as has never been eqy any other country. himself did not approve the chorn rate placed by the House upon profits and war profits; they a large that it seems inevitable that will tend to reduce profits to a come taxes as applied both to continue tions and individuals and leave business organizations of the in a position where they will had money for dividends, tax then proper reserve and their funds Liberty bonds will be so depicted have a very serious effect on

After the Lodge statement and given to the press Senator Sim (N. C.), was consulted on the su He said that Senator Lodge had so for himself alone in answering the press this criticism of the co-His own private comments, how savored so much of the temper tenor of Senator Lodge's personal nouncement that the impression as mediately given that Senator Sill privately subscribed to views means dissimilar to those of the

ING ALFONSO IMPROVING

Inflammation of Pharynx Is No. tably Ameliorated. Mannin, Oct. 4.—Concerning the littion of King Alfonso, who is suffi

from Spanish influenza, the folwas published to-day in Official Journal:
"The inflammation of the phase

temperature of